WITH THE REBS.

The Herald Commissioner After Two Days' March in the Insurgent Camp.

CUBA LIBRE AT LAST.

Special Despatch Announcing Mr. O'Kelly's Safe Arrival.

GRAPHIC LETTER BEFORE THE START.

Difficulties. Dangers and Disappointments on All Sides.

MOUNTAIN BANGE MYSTERIES.

A Dogberry's Disagreeable Attentions.

ARREST AT PALMA.

Spicy Interview with General Morales.

"I May Have to Shoot You, but You Can Always Count on My Friendship."

THE RIGHT TO SURRENDER.

How the Special Commissioner May Experience Generosity.

"Arrested" or "Detained," a Spanish Nicety.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEBALD.

We have received the following highly im portant telegraphic despatch from our regular sorrespondent in Havana, giving the latest mation regarding the movements of James J. O'Kelly, our Special Commissioner to Cuba:-

HERALD BUREAU, HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 28, 1873. I have received perfectly reliable informs tion through underground sources to the effect that Mr. James J. O'Kelly, your Special Dommissioner to investigate the real condition of things in Cuba, took his departure from Santiago de Cuba on the afternoon of the 19th

SAPE ARRIVAL IN CAMP.

After a courageous journey of two days he succeeded in reaching the insurgent lines at four o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and is now in the rebel camp, in good health.

The Difficulties of Finding Cuba Libre Through the Cobre and Maestra Ranges-Details of the Arrest at els and Correspondents-The Attorney General's Opinion-Some Diplomatic

Motes.

The following letter from our Special Commisattempt to reach the Cuban camp, will be read with sonsiderable interest. From the obstacles thrown in his way up to the time of this letter being anned it will be possible to picture the circum-ances under which be was obliged to seek the ac-

shment of his mission:—
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 11, 1873. Since the date of my last letter I have been wandering alone almost constantly in the mountain regions known as Sierra Maestra and Cobre chains in search of the mysterions. chains in search of the mysterious land called Quba Libre. Whether I crossed the frontiers of that strange and little known land I am not yet pertain, for, like the famed Hy-Brasil, it seemed to doat away as I approached. However, the story of my search for Cuba Libre cannot now be written, the Spanish commanders, in order that I might be able to see for myself and form a somewhat correct idea of the state of the mand. Of the country I have seen a good deal, but of the people very little. Owing to the impossibility of finding guides willing to accom-pany me, I have not always reached the point I wished to reach; but though these militakes have been the cause of much delay, they have not been without their advantage. Had the Spanish au-thornies maintained the dignified indifference to nformation with regard to the condition of Cubaalready written was not altogether pleasing to the authorities, who are so sensitive that they cannot suger anything having even

For this reason, or some other pocult one, General Morales suddenly claused me to be informed by the British Consul that in the event of my holdthe British Consul that in the event of my holding any communication with the insurgents I would be treated as a spy. This unaccountable change of disposition appeared to me so unwarranted that it was not dill I had seen General Morales personally that I could persuade myself that there was no Malstake. The greatest concern had been expressed by the Spanish officials, from the Captain General down to the Captain de Purtido, lest some of the numerous bands of robbers and escaped negroes who infest the country, and respect no one, should assessinate me for the purpose of robbers, and I began to think that the Spanish officials were more concerned about my life than I was myself. As I had no intention of allowing myself to be frightened by these old women's stories, I went my way alons, depending for my protection on PROVIDENCE AND AN OLD SHOT-GUK.

This conduct appeared very reprehensible to the authorities, and everywhere created jealousy and suspicion. I am convinced that numbers among the Spanish party believe that I have an invisible the Spanish party believe that I have an invisible guard of redoutable Cubans who swarm around me after the manner of the old genit as soon as I leave the towns in the possession of the Spaniarda. How do you find your way without a guider is a question repeated with an insistence which convinces me that I am suspected of osing under some cocast protection. These people do not seem able to comprehend that a foreigner, by acquainting himself pretty accurately with the position of a place, can manage to find it out by the sun. Sometimes I miss my road and pull up at the wrong station; but, as I never my anything about

wender is all the same. At other times, by a strange fortune, I make my way a paths supposed to be known only to the

initiated.
So far the region explored by me in this department is bounded by toobre, Palma, Ti-Arriba, Sabinilia and Ramon has Yequas. The map gives but a faint idea of the difficult nature of this part of the country. For the most part the roads run through thick woods, through which a man on foot near hew his way, with the exception of a few paths known only to the guides. These forests are impassable for horsemen. The only persons to be met with after leaving Cobre a few leagues behind are soldiers and ving Cobre a few leagues behind are soldiers and ferce bringing in the produce of the outlying neations. In addition it is said that insurgents d bandits are sometimes encountered. Of the mer I have only seen the traces, and on one ocon, passing close to a wood occupied by a band atthroats, I distinctly heard them laughing and ag. Fortunately they were too much occu dee me, or I might have made an unde pieuto nouce me, or I migns have made an unde-sirable acquaintance, as I afterwards learned they were a pack of unmitigated rascals. It is not my intention to write more about my search expedi-tion for good and sufficient reasons.

The subject of my detention and the warning given me by the official that if taken after com-

setting with the insurgents I will be shot as a serve some notice. Since I have come to land it has been my constant aim to avoid any trouble or misunderstanding with the authori-ties, and have, therefore, been careful not to afford them any ground of complaint. Until the night of my detention at Palma I had reason to believe that the authorities were perfectly satisfied that I had always acted in a straightforward and satisfactory manner. It was tacitly understood that I was to visit the insurgent lines, though no special permission was granted. In order not to compro-

HOWL, BUT DO NOT FIGHT, was content to run the risk of being treated summarily at the outposts if by ill fortune I should fall into the hands of some ultra-fanation Spaniard. This arrangement was the very best that could have been made for both parties, bethat could have been made for both parties, because, while it guarded the authorities from parties an censure, it enabled me to avoid compromising relations with the Spanish party which might render me suspected by the Cubans. Until the mement when I was arrested, or, as the authorities will insist, detained, in Ramon las Yeques no impediment had been placed in my way by the authorities. On the contrary, their treatment of me had been decidedly considerate, and even on that occasion. every attention and respect was shown to me; but this did not prevent the arrest or detention from being very inconvenient. The great difficulty

THE EXACT LOCATION OF CUBA LIBRE.

The fact being that the insurgents constantly change their position in the dense woods, it is almost impossible to discover their whereabouts. During my stay at Ti-Arriba I received information under the command of an escaped slave, gigantic in stature and terrible in aspect. This man with his band remains constantly in the woody mountains in the vicinity of Filipinas. All accounts were agreed that Guillermon was as savage in who fall into their power are sed of in the most summary manner. However, my experience of these stories had made me sceptical, and I resolved to make a slight visit to his district, just to see if there was any truth in the description of this redoubtable chief. The distance of Ramon las Yequas from Th-Arriba is about five short leagues, running through a wild and almost completely abandoned country, very mountainous and thickly wooded.

defending the pass between the two villages was passed without difficulty. I reached the centre of the embryo town of Ramon without any more trouble than going through the form of answering the sentinel's challenge. The Capitan de Partido, who is the highest civil functionary, received me kindly, and, as I wished to despatch a telegram, informed me that the operator was at breakfast in the village, ng me to see him if I wanted the tele gram sent immediately. On descending I found the operator, who, being an omcial, of course

CONDESCRADED TO BE POLITE. but as breakfast was about to be served it was ary to wait some time. As soon as break fast was over the operator went to his post, and en invited me to join them in a bottle of ale to which I agreed. In the meantime one of the mounted police came to request my presence in the house of the Capitan de Partido. Not feeling inclined to walk up a hill in the sun I sent the offrequest that I would accompany him to the capt-taneria. At the same time he asked the Captain of the guard, who was walking with us, to go to his post, which I discovered to be next to the house of the Capitan de Partido. In fact, I was a prisoner. Arrived at the capitaneria, I was politely informed that a telegram would have to be sent to General

MY RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND CARRY ARMS.

The Captain was a small and energetic person, slightly pock-marked, with keen features and small dark eyes, and a very Dogberry in disposition. He informed me that there was a slight irregularity in my passport, and that until an answer was received from General Morales I was not at liberty to proceed. When he learned that I was the Herald correspondent he at once ordered up a bettle of ale, proposing to drink my health. I declined the compliment, but offered to substitute the toast of "Liberty." My two jailers were too polite to decline, but they drank the toast with an expression of face decidedly comical. While the Captain of the guard, who is a feeble young man with a grievance, engages me in conversation, Without appearing to do so I keep my eye on him, and catch him in flagrante delicto taking my figure. I tell him that I did not think he was an artist, and recommend him to hang out a shingle with a notice that

As soon as the ploture was finished the Captain of the guard saked me in the most polished danner if I would not like to visit the town. Not to be outdone in politeness I said I would. Before leaving Dogberry suggested dat I should leave my machete and revolve in his care. This I declined to dej and, like true Dogberry, he did not insist. In order to give my imprisonment as much as possible the air of a visit the Captain of the guard conducted me to be sentinel post, where we enconducted me to the sentimel post, where we en-joyed for some time a really beautiful coun deck. Afterwards we descended to the officers' quarters, a little rookery cut off from the quarters of the men by a partition. Here I remained until Dogmen by a partition. Here I remained until Dog-berry arrived and requested me to go down to his quarters. As he was decidedly vulgar and not a little pretentious, though he tried to be polite ac-cording to his lights, I requested to be left with the efficers, alleging the coolness of the tower. It was, however, useless. DOGRERRY HAD HAD A QUALK OF CONSCIENCE, and he said that it pained him to see a man like me in the tower, so I was ferced to go along with him. It was evening before the telegram from

him. It was evening before the telegram from General Morales arrived and I was at liberty to General Morales arrived and I was at liberty to proceed on my journey. In the meantime Dogberry had learned from the card of Th-Arriba that I was really the Hamald correspondent. He went immediately to its Maria, where the regiment of Alcantara was posted, to inform the Colonel, the Marquis de Villa Etre. This gentleman sent me an invitation to pass the night with the regiment; but as Dogberry, in order to clear himself, told me that it was the officers who were drinking with me in the morning was caused my arrest, I declined the invitation, but requested a guide to the Capitale St. Isabel, some two leagues distant, where I had been invited by the Dire cfor.

During my stay in this quarter I searned that the

ew days. Thinking it would be a very good oppo returned to Guba, setting out next day for Palma.

My appearance in this district created quite a sensation, as I afterwards learned. In order to prevent any trouble I presented myself immediately
to the Commandante de Plaza, or military chief of
the district. He turned out to be a Colonel O'Ryan,
belonging to one of the Hispano-Irish families. He
received me kindly and introduced me to the principal officers as his Paisano. As a matter of duty
he telegraphed my arrival to General Morales
and received a reply that ne one should
be permitted to leave the town until further orders. I had already retired when an orders. I had already retired when an officer of the guard called on me with the information that I was not at liberty to leave the town without the permission of Colonel O'Ryan. In the merning I attempted to go across the plaza, but a soldier informed me that I was

NOT AT LIBERTY TO LEAVE MY HOUSE without permission. This incident occurred before quite a number of people, and slightly ruffled my Consul, informing him that I was a prisoner in my souse, and requesting explanation. As no tele unless viséd by the Commander, this tolegram was word that I was at liberty to leave my house, but not the town. A few minutes later he explained that it was a military precaution, which affected

Morales, requesting permission
TO ACCOMPANY ONE OF THE BATTALIONS
In the operations which I understood had begun or to proceed on my journey. After waiting sever hours for a reply, and receiving none, I telegraphe to Mr. Ramaden, the British Consul, requestin explanation. Received a reply that I was on detained on account of military operations, an that the restriction would not in all probabilit last over twenty-four hours. About ten o'clock the same night the following extraordinary despatch was handed to me by a soldier:—

was handed to me by a soldier:—

O'Kelly, Palma:—

The Brigsdier tells me you can now leave Palma and go where you like, on the understanding that if any of the Spanish troops find you among the insurgents, or if you afterwards appear within the Spanish lines after having proceeded from the insurgent camps, you will be treated as a spy, and I myself add that the meaning of "treating you as a spy" is that you will be shot without any further questions being asked. Therefore, I should advise you not to go out of the Spanish lines, if you had indeed ever intended to do so. RAMSDEN.

My first impulse was not to inform O'Ryan, but a

My first impulse was not to inform O'Ryan, but a ment's reflection showed me that he must have dence, showed him the telegram and asked his advice. He told me that similar instructions had been telegraphed to him, and strongly advised mo to return to Cuba for the purpose of changing the danger I would run in endeavoring to pursue my ourney would be very great-muchisimo, as he of the "warning" telegram I was convinced that if I attempted to pursue my journey I would have been followed by the contra guerillas, and that they would look on the telegram as sufficient order to shoot me on sight. To go on, therefore, would simply have been to make myself

A SUBJECT FOR TARGET PRACTICE. to which I have a constitutional objection. It was agreed, therefore, that I should return with a con-yoy to St. Luis, where I could get the train for Cuba. My proposition to ride back by the road I had come was so badly received, and there was evidently so much distrust and jealousy caused by my travelling alone, that I thought it best to adopt the advice of Colonel O'Ryan. The convoy was ex pected to arrive at midday, but owing to some cause it was delayed on the road. This caused a good deal of uneasiness, and a slight panic occurred among the volunteers when at two o'clock a soldier rode in from the outposts announcing that heavy firing was going on in the direction from which the column was coming. The bugles sounded the alarm, and troops and volunteers assembled under arms. The soldiers were in march in the quiet, orderly way which I before noticed with the Spanish soldier; but the volunteers, made up of a hybrid collection of all colors and conditions, conducted themselves in

A DISORDERLY AND DISORACEPUL MANNER. If the enemy had really attacked the town, I verily believe that the soldiers would have been in as much danger from these undisciplined rascals as they would have been from the Mambest, A few mounted contrat, guerillas and some companies of the marine infantry moved out to succor the convoy, and by the permission of the Colonel commanding I ecompanied. After a smart ride of a league and a half we met the head of the convoy, and learned that all the trouble had been occasioned by some they saw in the woods. This news, of course, put an end to our sortle, and we returned to town, where the volunteers

these gentry on my way home they made quite a hostile demonstration. I did not mention the fact want to create any trouble, but I remark it as the first ins ance of anything of the kind occurring. Next day I accompanied a convoy to St. Luis, and the only incident worthy of notice was discovering the traces of a band, estimated by the guides from the track to number about one hundred men. On arriving at Cuba my first care was to telegraph to the HERALD, notice of the threat to shoot me made by the authorities. The use of the word "arrested" in relation to my detention at Ramon, caused the

STOP THE PIRST TELEGRAM. at dinner with his side-de-camp and the Attorney General. The General requested me to be scated, and, having ordered some sherry, said:—"You desire to telegraph that you were arrested in Ramon and Palms. You were not arrested, but detained, as a natural precaution, by the authorities, who, seeing a man going about alone and armed, desired to know something about him." "Still I was arrested and prevented from continu-

ing my journey. When I am stopped I am arrested.
You find fault with the word 'arrested;' but in my country, when the authorities deprive a man of the right to move about freely, we say he is 'ar-

"The physical explanation you give of this word is correct, but in Spain we only arrest where there is a crime. In your case there was none, and YOU WERE ONLY DETAINED

"I was held a prisoner for eight hours, and part of the time I spent in the tower. It is true I was

orisoner."
"I did not know this; but still you must see that the authorities only exercised necessary vigilance and caution in detaining you until they consulted me. As soon as I received the telegram I ordered

o where you pleased."
"Permit me to thank you for your kindness and to assure you that I should regret very much if one of these days you should be obliged to shoot me."

(the Attorney General) with a half amused, half inquiring look on his face. After a moment's pause he said, "I would regret it very much also, but if you are found in the insurgent lines, or coming from them, you will be treated as a spy or as one of them."

"Then all the prisoners who are taken are shot?"
"That depends; those taken in arms are handed over to the tribunals; others who have surrendered themselves are allowed to live in perfect freedom if they have been guilty of no crime. You can see plenty of them in the towns. Indeed, there are pienty of them even holding high positions among us who ought to have been executed."
"Well, you are not even willing to treat me as

well as you do the insurgents, for you allow them to surrender, and you even refuse me that privi-lege, because you threaten to shoot me as a spy, "NO: IP YOU PRESENT YOURSELP AND ASK PARDON

you will be treated with the same generosity as the other insurgents, but if you leave the Spanish lines you will expose yourself to the danger of

being treated as an enemy if the Spanish troops

the authorities to give me a military pass."

"The Captain General alone can give you such a pass. Why so you not endeavor to obtain one?"

"In the interview which I had with General Co ballos he expressed a desire to aid me, but owing to the clamor which had been raised by certain factionists he was unwilling to commit himself so as to give cause for further agitation on this sub-ject. He told me, however, that I was at liberty to proceed at my own risk without interference to any part of the Island I pleased. Not wishing to embarrass the Captain General, I have preferred to any trouble or censure for his kindness to me."
At this point the new Archbishop, who has been appointed by Amadeus, à la Harry the Eighth, entered the audience champer, and General Morales left me with the gentleman in black. The Attorney General assured me that there "would be

A CERTAIN REGRET FELT IF I SHOULD BH KILLED Cuba," Still my death seemed in some mysteriou way to icreshadow trouble. "If, in an engagement with the troops, a builet should kill you by accident, or even by design—for I do not conceal from myself that it the Spanish soldiers should see you among the insurgents they would say, There is that American, let us bring him down,' and they would shoot at you rather than at the Mambest—i you should happen to be killed in one of these en counters the insurgents would carry of your body and accuse the Spaniards of having assassinates you, and the American press would make AN OUTORY AGAINST OUR BRUTALITY."

"No; it is well understood that a war correspondent is exposed to all these dangers. There were many correspondents killed during the Pranco-Prussian war."

"Here it is, however, different." "I am aware of this; but there are positions in which we must only think of our duty without taking into account the danger. Like soldiers, we journalists must execute our orders at whatever

"If you were to go as

CORRESPONDENT TO ST. DOMINGO, for instance, with the army of Baes, and one of the opposing generals should capture you, do you think that your character as newspaper correspondent would protect you ?"

"Possibly not; but I suppose Spain does not wish to be regarded as occupying the same place in the pale of civilization as St. Domingo."

The Attorney General perceived he had made mistake in what he had intended to be a crushing illustration of the right of the authorities to sho me. He turned the conversation at once into complimentary vein, and as I was myself the obdischarge. Seeing there was nothing to be gained by remaining, I saluted the man in black and made my bow to General Morales. The General was deeply engaged with the Archbishop, but he rose politely and advanced to dismiss me with the friendly courtesy that he has manifested on all oc-

ALTERING THE WORD "ARREST" TO "DETAINED."
He replied that it could, and drawing the paper from his pocket handed it to me, assuring me at the same time that I might always count upon his friendship. Which struck me as very polite from a gentleman who had just informed me that he very likely to occur.

In view of the expressed determination of the authorities to impose a death penalty on my pro-ceeding to the interior on my legitimate business I resolved to apply to my Consut, officially demanding protection. Not that I expected to get very much of it, for Consuls, like other folks, have their own fish to fry. But I was anxious to know ex actly how far private interests would be permitted to weigh against public duties. I therefore addressed the following letter to the Consul:-

dressed the following letter to the Consul:—
HOTEL ADELE LESCATILE.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 5, 1873.

P. RAMSDEN, ESG., British Consul:—
Sim—In view of the threat to shoot me made by the authorities in case I should fail in with the insurgents during my passage through the interior of the fahand and atterwards be found by the Spanish troops, I feel it necessary to call upon you, the representative of the British government, to afford me protection while engaged in my legitimate business. I have come to this country as a journalist, to examine into its political and social condition, without in any way mixing myself up in the intrigues or struggles of the inhabitants. In order that I may be able to form a correct idea of the true state of affairs I shall be obliged to visit the interior and even the disturbed districts.

The Spanish government has frequently asserted that

THERE EXISTS NO ORGANIZED INSURRECTION, holding possession of important districts, and that with the exception of some roving bands the population acknowledges the rule of Spain. Without expressing any opinion as to the correctness of this statement, I claim that as the authorities deny the existence of any organized state of war, they cannot justly impose any penalty on my free passage THERE EXISTS NO ORGANIZED INSURRECTION

not justly impose any penalty on my free passage through the island without curtailing me in my right to proceed on my business

PREE PROM ALL ARBITRARY INTERPERENCE, which right, I assume, will be guaranteed to me by the Brittsh government. In the telegram which you sent me to Palma, informing me of the resolution of the authorities to treat me as a spy in certain possible contingencies, you make use of the words, "leaving Spanish lines," which convey the sense that beyond a certain point there must be sense that beyond a certain point there must be sense that beyond a certain point there must be sense that beyond a certain point there must be sense that beyond a certain point there must be ensurgent lines, thereby contradicting the constantly repeated statements of the Spanish government that the insurrection is unable to maintain itself in any fixed zone, but has been reduced to a fugitive condition. If the insurrection occupies a fixed and determinate territory I request to be informed, through you, by the authorities, of the exact points where the Spanish lines terminate. If the authorities persist in declaring that the Spanish government is acknowledged in all parts of the Island then

I INSIST ON MY RIGHT TO PROCEED

the authorities persist in declaring that the Spanish government is acknowledged in all parts of the island then

I INSIST ON MY RIGHT TO PROCEED

to whatever point of the country I may choose without exposing myself to any penalty, and I request that you will sek official explanation of the threat to shoot a peaceful neutral as a spy, made by the Spanish authorities to you, and to myself personaliv. This is the more necessary as I have reason to believe, from conversations with Spanish army officers, that I am to be shot without question if encountered in the interior. If no well defined military lines exist the authorities have no more right to impose a death penalty on my visiting the interior than the immediate soburbs of the city. In either case I am exposed to the danger, of encountering insurgent bands, and if this should, unfortunately, happen, according to the argument of the authorities, they would be justified in ordering my immediate execution. I am unable to understand what motive the authorities can have for PRETENDING TO LOOK UPON ME AS A SPY, after having officially recognized my position as a neutral, engaged in the business of my profession. Of that acknowledgement you are officially aware, as I had the honor of showing you the letter directed to me by the Captain General, in which my peaceful character as a newspaper correspondent is fully and clearly recognized. Whatever may be the decision or intention of the Spanish authorities, I intend to insist on my right to proceed, and I therefore request that you will take whatever steps you may consider hecessary for my projection. I have the honor to remain, respectfully yours,

To this letter I received the following diplomatic (i) reply. It is much too good to be thrown into the waste paper basket. It is a diplomatic gem, and as such deserves to be immortalized in the HERALD:—

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE,

into the waste paper basket. It is a diplomatic gem, and as such deserves to be immortalized in the HERALD:—

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE, 1
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 7, 1873.

SIR—I have the honor to reply to your communication dated the 5th inst., received by me last night, wherein you prefer a compiaint that you are hindered in the prosecution of your legitimate business by the intimation made to you by His Excellency the Governor that in certain contingencies you would be treated as a spy, and at the same time call upon me, as the representative of the British government, for protection.

While assuring you that I shall afford to you or to any other British subject all the protection that I may be able to and justified in affording, I beg to state that I have no authority to argue with the local government as to the justice of injustice of any general regulations they may see fit to make, nor can I pretend to insist that such regulations should be altered to suit your interests.

Though the Governor's intimation that you would in certain contingencies be shot as a spy was made to you, it applies equally, as he himself has informed me, to any other either foreign or Spanish subject who should place himself in circumstances which would render him amenable to this penaity; and if more latitude in this respect has at times been granted to individuals it has been afree concession on the part of the Spanish authorities, and not a right on which I can insist. As a British subject travelling in this country, you are bound to conferm to its standing regulations, or to such as may be framed from time to foreigner or Spanish would have to; but if you still consider that the Governor's intimation interferes with you is an unjustifable manner, you can appeal for redress to Her Majesty's govern-

sent, who will deal with your case according to

This intimation piaces you in no immediate jeopardy or danger, the incurring whereof is entirely dependent on your contravening the governor's disposition, and I consider it my duty again most carnestly to warn you against doing so.

Nevertheless, as you express a wish to know what points of this island you can visit without incurring the penalty of being shot as a spy, I today address a communication to His Excellency, requesting the desired information, and will inform you of his reply on receipt thereof.

Your argaments in support of your position and claim, although addressed to me, can naturally only be answered by the local authorities; but, as I have before stated, it is not within my attributes to argue with them as to the propriety or impropriety of the general depositions they may see fit to make, although such dispositions may clash with some particular interests, and therefore I do not adduce them to His Excellency. I have the kenor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, PRED. W. RAMSDEN, Vice Consul.

JAMES J. O'KELLY, Esq., Hotel Adele Lescaille, santage de Guba.

Three days later I received the following evasive

Three days later I received the following evasive ish lines. It gives me no information that can be of the slightest use, as I am just as liable to fall in with the insurgents half a mile from Cuba as at fifty leagues. The night before last a band made a dairy not half a mile from the Governor's palace But they came like shadows, and so departed. Had I the ill Rick to be on the road—and I have ridder over it a dosen times—according to the "warning" of General Morales I should have been liable to be shot as procedente de los insurrectos. Nothing can better prove the injustice of the position taken by

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE,

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 10, 1873.

SIR—Referring to my communication of the 7th instant I have the honor to enclose a copy of the reply I have received from His Excellency the Governor. I have the honor to remain your humble servant, FRED W. RAMSDEN, Vice Counsul.

JAMES J. O'KELLY, Esq., Hotel Adele Lescaille, Santiago de Cuba.

WHAT WITHIN THE SPANISH LINES MEANS. "Informed of your communication in which you ask me what point of the jurisdiction of my command Mr. J. J. O'Kelly can visit without expos himself to be treated as a spy, I have the pleasure to inform you that that gentleman can go to all the inhabited plantations, military posts and encamp-ments of our troops in the jurisdiction of Cuba,

"God preserve you many years.
"ADOLFO MORALES DE LOS RIOS. "Feb. 8, 1878."

THE AMERICAN CONSUL

I cannot close this letter without expressing in the highest terms my obligations to Mr. Young, the American Consul at this port. Seeing in me the representative of an American journal conscienusly endeavoring to perform his difficult duty in the impartial manner of a strict neutral, he has lent me all the moral support in his power. I need hardly say how valuable this has been. The Ameri can government may be proud of its representa-

ANOTHER HOBOKEN TRAGEDY.

A Young Lady Poisoned by Opium Mysterious Love Affair-Was She Seduced and Poisoned, or Did She Perish by Her Own Hands !-Strange Conduct of the County Physician.

A case of no ordinary nature has just been brought to light in Hoboken. From the conflicting accounts given of the cause and manner of the named Anna May Lasan, it is yet difficult to pub lish the full details of the tragedy. The unfortunate girl's relatives—a stephrother and an aunt—betray an ill-disguised reluctance to communicate any thing to the authorities beyond an assertion that that on Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock Dr. Elder was summoned to the bedside of Miss Laffan, who was said to be dying at her residen 167 Washington street. The Doctor found the lady us, the pupils of her eyes excessively He used all possible efforts to restore her, but SHE WAS BRYOND RECOVERY.

and she expired in the afternoon. There was no telling whether she had poisoned herself or whether another administered the fatal draught. This meagre account of the affair was given to County Physician Bucke yesterday morning, and, astonishing to relate, that functionary, by issuing a permit for the burial of the body, virtually pro-Under the State law, the County Physician possesses this power, but why he wishes no investigation into the cause of her death is a problem which he alone can solve. That there are well-grounded ne alone can solve. That there are well-grounded suspicions of some foul play may be deduced from statements made by reliable parties. It is reported that deceased had been entangled in THE SNARE OF DEEP LOVE by a ruffian residing in Hoboken, who is already married. When the girl's affection became known her friends were averse to the acquaintance, and remonstrated with her. On Friday a meeting was proposed by the seducer. Whether she met him

remonstrated with her. On Friday's meeting was proposed by the seducer. Whether she met him that evening or not is not yet known, nor can it be said whether he rained or poisoned her. It is asserted that she leit despondent on that night, but went to bed as usual. Next morning at eight o'clock she was observed to be unconscious, but for an hour and a bail No PHYSICIAN WAS CALLED IN.

The decessed's brother says that she was melancholy from her infancy, and took poison once before. He avers also that she attempted to drown herself, and he seems very anxious to have this version of the affair published. He boards at No. I Hudson terrace, and rumor has it that he who proved an occasion of the victim's death pesides also in that house. The mystery shrouding the case is a deep one, and an inquest will probably be held immediately. If the County Physician can avail himself of the extraordinary power of his position and have the body buried while there exists

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A Possistility of Four Play,

it will seem very unintelligible to the public. Dr.

Bider declines to give a full statement of his
knowledge of the case, on the ground that he is
bound to confidence in his relations with patients,
but he acknowledges having attended Miss Laftan
as above stated. The permit may be revoked
to-day, in which case Coroner Parsiow will be
bound to investigate the tragedy. The probability
is that she took some morphine, which her aunt
had been in the habit of using, but if any deceiver
has dragged her to so disural an end he deserves
the consequences of a rigid inquisition.

INTEMPERANCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. Fatally Injured While Wrestling.

Seventeenth street, has heretofore been announced in the Herald, and yesterday morning Sergeant McGiken, of the Seventeenth precinct, forwarded to Coroner Keenan a brief but concise history of the case. Bracken and his friend, James Kelly, who lives at 416 East Eighteenth street, late on Priday night met in the groggery of Henry Cogan, 177 First avenue, and there indulged in several drinks; after which they engaged in a friendly drinks; after which they engaged in a friendly match to test their relative merits as to physical strength and science. The result was that Kelly threw Bracken, who fell heavily on the floor or across some barrels, and injured himself to that extent as to reduce him to insensibility. In this condition Bracken was found in the back room of the place after seven o'clock on Saturday morning and removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued the following morning, as stated. Captain Waish, of the Seventeenth precinct, ordered the arrest of Kelly, and he is detained to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

Among the witnesses to the occurrence are:—william Whalen, 611 East Eleventh street; William Hogan, 333 East Eleventh street; Henry Cogan, Jr., 177 First avenue; William Rody, 175 First avenue; Joseph Conlin, Eleventh atreet, between avenue A and First avenue.

It is understood that the relatives of the deceased do not blame Kelly for the occurrence, believing there was no intent on his part to take Bracken's life or to do him great bodily harm.

Dr. Wooster Beach will make a post-mortem examination on the body, and thus determine the capse of death. Bracken was twenty-eight years of age and a native of New York.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROOKLYN. Arrangements are being made upon a most ex-

Arrangements are being made upon a most extensive scale in Brooklyn for a proper celebration of St. Patrick's Day. Yesterday the convention of Irish civic societies was held at Hibernia Hall, Gold street, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the parade. There were delegates present from no less than forty societies. Marshals and aids for the different divisions were chosen. The line of march will be through all the principal streets, and societies which in other years have joined the New York parade have signified their intention the coming anniversary of remaining in Brooklyn. The Knights of St. Patrick and the members of the St. Patrick Society will dine, as usual, and the speakers at the banquet are even now engaged in preparing their bouquets of the flowers of rhetoric and oratery for the occasion.

SAMANA.

Company Described.

DOMINICA'S PILGRIM FATHERS.

The Indies of the American John

A Special Correspondent of the Herald in the "God and Liberty" Republic.

HOW HOWE DIDN'T COME.

The Scenery of Samana Bay Charming and the Climate Delightful.

SWELTERING IN THE TROPICS

Yankee Notions Transplanted and Left to Grow Into Towns and Cities.

THE LITTLE REBEL BUSINESS,

A Visit to a Samana Sugar Plantation.

HOW THE DOMINICANS VOTEDA

Interviews with Officers of the Government and Leaders of the People.

THE COMPANY REGARDED WITH FAVOR

Urgent Necessity for a Live Government and the Eradication of Existing Evils.

SANTA BARBARAL

The Redeeming Features Declared To Be

the Climate and the Soil.

A SPECIMEN CARPET-BAGGER

Social and Political Life in St. Domingo.

The Purchase of the Company Considered in Its Mercantile Aspect.

VIEWS OF THE DOMINIOAN CLERGY.

PORTO PLATA, St. Domingo, Feb. 10, 1873. The steamer Tybee, bearing the HEBALD Commissioner, come to inquire into the character of the latest sensational device (the Samana Bay Company) for enfolding this island in the embraces of the American Eagle, and a party of Pile grims (a la Mayflower), gathered from all points of the compass, come to eat the lotos fruit and dream their way into golden fortunes, arrived here thi morning at six o'clock. Columbus had the start of us by over four centuries. He struck the soil of this insular paradise not many miles from h and called it Hispaniola. His happy genius for descriptive nomenclature bore further fruit in the title "Cradle of the New World." Had he lived to read, as I have done, Brown's "History of St. Domingo," he should have been compelled to admit it was a most unfortunate cradle for all concerned. It was alike the cradic and the grave of some of the most brilliant enterprises belonging to the conception, in turn, of Spain, France, England and Holland. Now, in the diffi century after its discovery by Columbus, it is called upon to nurse an offspring of American birth; and surely there is no other wish than that this venture may prosper as its merits deserve, and that the Furles who have so long presided over the Cradle of the New World will withdraw their evil presaped for a brief period at least, and let the youngstee

I am overwhelmed with emotion when I begin to think of the distinguished destiny that has per-mitted me to brush skirts on this voyage against the Pilgrim Fathers, who have come forth from the bosom of America on this most momentous enter prise of our age. How gladly would any of us have taken to pork and beans and the Pilgrim Patner of old had we lived in the days of the Roundheads and foreseen the future of Plymouth Rock and the fruitful M ayflower!

A GLANCE FORWARD. In my mind's eye I can see the name of every mother's son of our pioneer party illuminating the future history of St. Domingo, and the ear of Fancy catches the echoes of their fame coming up through the long reach of ages. They are now preparing to go ashore and disport themselves in a dignified way in the streets of Porto Plata, and invest several dollars in buil rides and bananas. The three carpenters from Harlem (the mechanica the natives, and if they can only succeed in filling the Dominican mind with as large a degree of wen-der as they did those who had the painful privilege of witnessing what they could accomplish as the dinner table their success is assured. It is safe to say that if these three worthy, able-bodied gentlemen entertained themselves as liberally with the stores of Columbus or the Maylower as they did with those of the Tybee the Cradle of the New World would never have been rocked, nor New Beginnd disners have a direct reference to Plymouth Rock. They sat at the end of the Pli-grims' table, and the desolation they spread around them at every meal was truly awful around them at every meal was truly awful. It was the same of Hutteras and the same of Turk's Islands, save that in sailing past the latter point, when everybody on board had his appetite its good order, they suffered from competition. It is consoling to reflect, when considering the tremendous capacity they brought with them to St. Domingo, that the country produces several harvesta in the year, and the supply of bananas is unlimited. Long may they wave, to encourage the industry of the island!

THE PILGRIM TRIP.

Before going further I might say that our voyage was eminently prosperous, though slow. Of course,

was eminently prosperous, though slow. Of course, we rolled and rolled on Hatteras, and through the dismal hours of that internal ordeal we reverted to the grim consolation given us as a parting boon by the morning papers of New York on the cold Sab-bath morning we left pier No. 4, that our ship was the veriest old tub ever set affort, and that her entry was as problematical as the delivery